

HUGHES OR T. R. CAN WIN, URGE PARTY CHIEFS

Talk of Justice and the Colonel Dwarfs Other Booms at Capital.

HYPHEN AND WAR SEEN AS ISSUES

Moore Return, but Will Fight Old Line Wing—Committee-men Gather.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 13.—A flood of sentiment in favor of either Justice Hughes or Colonel Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for President has swept into Washington along with the men gathered for the meeting of the Republican National Committee and the National Republican League. For the time, at least, this tide has submerged all other booms, and a small army of their partisans and managers were alerted to-night by the sudden recognition that all their plans might be washed away.

In the corridors of the Willard, where the two Republican organizations have their headquarters; around the Capitol, where the war booms were gathered for consultation, and wherever else the politicians met, the Hughes and Roosevelt talk was heard. It is entirely unorganized, and as yet there is no sign of its crystallizing into any effective form. But it is so insistent, so all-pervasive, that already it has forced a reestimating of many campaign plans. Chiefly it has brought assurance that the candidate will not be picked till the convention votes.

Want a Man Who Can Win.

Several causes have joined in producing this wave of sentiment and in dividing it between the two men. Chief of these is the desire to win and the belief that none of the men who so far have been prominently mentioned can make so strong a race as either the ex-President or the justice. Coupled with this is recognition that although the convention might be swung to one of the present candidates through the aid of Southern votes, or a combination of the Eastern States, the nominee cannot win without many electors from beyond the Mississippi, and that there is small chance of getting these for any man who is not considered fairly progressive.

The return of the Bull Moose is regarded everywhere as a settled fact, but it is also recognized that few of the Moores are in a mood to eat humble pie or to let the line winner of the party choose a candidate for them to elect.

The Hughes sentiment is by far the stronger, to judge by the talk here to-day. It is held in check only by the fear that he would carry his refusal to be a candidate even to the point of rejecting a nomination, and, to a less extent, by the fact that the party leaders, recalling his record at Albany, fear that they could not "work" with him.

T. R. Might Win German Vote. The Roosevelt sentiment springs from two sources. There are still left a few unconstructed Roosevelt men who believe that, whatever the circumstances, he would be the strongest candidate, as well as the best President available. They hold that his party op-

ponents of three years ago would vote for him rather than continue the present administration in power, and that he could gather in a great sheaf of votes that have been estranged from Wilson by the latter's foreign policy. The German vote, they admit, would show no enthusiasm for him, but they argue that his straightforward course, even if and when he is elected, would be rapidly shaping themselves to make the Lusitania and the hyphen the real issues of the coming campaign, and declare that Roosevelt alone of the leaders has stood for the first straight-out Americanism. His power as a campaigner, especially in such a fight, and his ability to form and lead public opinion seem to them to clinch the matter.

STICKS UP TEACHER WITH A REVOLVER

Boy, 15, Makes Principal Promise He'll Be Good—Police Arrest Him and Chum.

Forced to hold up his hands in the presence of a roomful of his pupils and swear at the point of a revolver to refrain from punishing the boy who held the weapon was the experience yesterday of Principal H. Zarnitz, of Public School 161, at Ludlow and Delancey streets.

School was about to be dismissed for the day. As he stood addressing the pupils of a grammar grade Zarnitz heard some one behind him say, "Throw up your hands!" He turned to face the boy, a German, fifteen years old, of 125 Norfolk street.

"Now," said the boy, "promise to let me alone in the future, or I'll shoot you."

A girl looked in at the door and saw the tableau. Two women teachers were passing through the hall, and she called to them, "Come in here, please!" They went to the door and saw the boy with the revolver. They threw their arms about him and threw him on the floor. He was struggling with Zarnitz and the women when a policeman came.

Jacob Silberberg, also fifteen years old, was arrested after he had given a policeman a lively chase. He was at the door of the schoolroom, ready to warn his friend if any one approached, but when the teachers rushed past him. He ran to the roof of the school, leaped twelve feet to an adjoining building and gained the sidewalk before he surrendered.

At the Clinton street police station, where the boys were taken for their removal to the rooms of the Children's Society, Goldhammer said he played hockey yesterday afternoon, and while walking home he found a loaded revolver in the gutter. It was then, he said, he got the idea of confronting his school principal and making him promise to let him alone.

MELLEN ALWAYS READY FOR FIGHT

Good Plan to Be Prepared for Any Enemy, He Testifies.

The strategic value of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's shore line, between New York and Boston in the event of invasion of America by a hostile power was expatiated upon in the Federal Court yesterday by Charles S. Mellen, testifying in the trial of the eleven former directors of the New Haven, charged with conspiring to monopolize New England transportation.

R. L. Batts, counsel for the government, resuming the redirect examination of Mr. Mellen, went back to the time when the New Haven connected its valley lines into the gradeless shore line between New York and Boston, and later sought to extend a similar service along the coast to Maine, through the acquisition of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

"You were the original advocate of preparedness then," said Mr. Batts to Mr. Mellen, recalling a statement of the latter made several days ago concerning the value of such a line to the government in time of war.

"Well," said Mellen, "ever since I was a boy I have been ready for a fight."

Mr. Batts, however, seemed desirous of ascertaining the amount of consideration Mr. Mellen had given the possible invasion of New England by a foreign power. There was a trace of irony as he asked:

"Had you in view any particular enemy from across the seas at the time you were planning these shore lines with the incidental intent of multiplying the government's capacity for mobilization of troops?"

"Oh, no," he replied. "I just thought it a good plan to be prepared for any enemy."

DEMOCRATS AGREE TO EXTEND WAR TAX

House Caucus Decides to Pass Measure Before Recess.

Washington, Dec. 13.—House Democrats in a caucus to-night agreed to support a resolution to extend the life of the present emergency tax without change until December 31, 1916.

The resolution will be introduced tomorrow, and probably will be voted on Thursday. Democratic leaders to-night predicted its adoption in both houses not later than Saturday, when the Christmas recess will be taken if the measure is out of the way.

Only two of the 150 Democrats who attended the caucus decline to be bound by its rules. Representative Keating, of Colorado, and Representative Calloway, of Texas, said they had promised their constituents to oppose a continuance of the tax, and that they intended to keep faith with them. The chairman, Representative Saunders, of Virginia, said the caucus rules would not be binding under the circumstances.

Asks Democratic Plank for Woman Suffrage

Richmond, Va., Dec. 13.—The Southern States' Suffrage Association convention closed to-day with the election of officers and adoption of final resolutions.

Miss Kate Gordon, of Louisiana, was elected president; Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, vice-president at large; Mrs. O. P. Ellington, of Arkansas, recording secretary; Miss Louise Collins, of New Orleans, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. H. B. Bartlett, of New Orleans, treasurer.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Democratic party, as the dominant party in the South, to adopt a plank favoring woman suffrage.

G. O. P. SHUNS SNAGS THAT LED TO MOOSE BOLT

Leaders Decide to Dodge Conflict with State Primary Laws.

EARLY CONVENTION ASKED BY MANY

German Influence May Keep Gathering from St. Louis—Chicago Now Leads.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 13.—The phrasing of the call for the Republican convention so as to avoid some of the pitfalls which wrecked the party in 1912 was earnestly discussed by ten of the most prominent Republican leaders of the country at a conference in the office of Senator Gallinger, Republican floor leader, just before the Republican dinner to-night.

What amounted to a decision not to outline any method of electing delegates in any state which has local laws on the subject was reached. It was recalled that in California, in 1912, delegates were elected in the manner prescribed in the call of the national committee. Two of these delegates were seated, over delegates elected under the California state law, and they afterward voted for Mr. Taft in the convention. This caused resentment among the Roosevelt followers and had as much to do with the final breaking away of the Progressives, it was said, as any other one detail of the seating of contested delegations which resulted in the nomination of Taft.

It was virtually decided, therefore, that the call should specifically state that the method of selecting delegates to the Republican convention should be followed only in those states having no local laws to govern such selection.

The selection of the time and place for the convention is about the only business that will come before the committee except the formal adoption of the new apportionment of delegates, approved in principle last year, to meet the criticism which arose over the dominating part the South played in the 1912 convention.

This apportionment is on the basis of four delegates-at-large from each state, one from each Congressional district and one more from each district where the Republican vote in 1908 was over 7,500. The apportionment as worked out gives the convention 284 delegates, a majority being 492. Its adoption is practically certain without a fight.

State Representation Estimates.

Unofficial estimates of state representation at the next Republican National Convention follow:

State	1914	1912	Loss
Alabama	18	24	6
Arizona	10	10	0
Arkansas	15	18	3
California	20	20	0
Colorado	12	12	0
Connecticut	10	10	0
Delaware	6	6	0
District of Columbia	3	3	0
Florida	15	17	2
Georgia	15	18	3
Idaho	6	6	0
Illinois	20	20	0
Indiana	15	18	3
Iowa	12	12	0
Kansas	10	10	0
Kentucky	15	18	3
Louisiana	15	18	3
Maine	12	12	0
Massachusetts	15	18	3
Michigan	15	18	3
Minnesota	15	18	3
Mississippi	10	10	0
Missouri	15	18	3
Montana	6	6	0
Nebraska	10	10	0
Nevada	6	6	0
New Hampshire	6	6	0
New Jersey	15	18	3
New Mexico	6	6	0
New York	20	20	0
North Carolina	15	18	3
Ohio	15	18	3
Oklahoma	10	10	0
Oregon	6	6	0
Pennsylvania	20	20	0
Rhode Island	6	6	0
South Carolina	10	10	0
South Dakota	6	6	0
Tennessee	15	18	3
Texas	20	20	0
Vermont	6	6	0
Virginia	15	18	3
Washington	10	10	0
West Virginia	6	6	0
Wisconsin	15	18	3
Wyoming	6	6	0
Total	888	1,074	186

*Delegates not entitled to vote.

The German issue was injected into the discussion of the choice of the con-

CONVICT ACCUSES WARDEN OF CRIME

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of the United States: Charles F. Rattigan, warden of Auburn prison; Richard M. Hurd, president of the Lawyers Mortgage Company and State Prison Commissioner; Clifford E. Harmon; Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, of the National Prison Labor Commission; Miss Madeline Z. Doty, investigator of the State Prison Commission, and Miss Emily Seaman, investigator of the State Prison Commission.

After this petition had been read Mr. Battle asked that the court instruct the grand jury to defer the matter of repeating the confessions of convicts until the conclusion of the examination, other matters, and he called the special attention of the court to the failure of the grand jury to visit the prison.

"It would be folly," said Justice Morchauer, interrupting, "to make such a visit until the inquiry is concluded. This is a high class jury, its members are men of high quality. I am going to wait until they are through hearing witnesses. If this thing falls flat there will be no reason for the grand jury to visit the prison."

"I want Mr. Osborne to be heard fully," Mr. Battle continued.

"If Mr. Osborne declines to answer questions," said the court, "then proceedings may be taken to compel him to answer. I will hold the petition in abeyance until reasons for my acting develop."

Convict Gives Testimony.

"Osborne," interrupted Assistant District Attorney Fallon, "has evaded answering questions. Here is the testimony of Paul Vogel, a convict. He swore Osborne told him, 'You are a good looking boy; if I were a girl I would fall in love with you.'"

"The warden was asked if he knew a boy named Connolly. He said he did. He was asked if Connolly was truthful. His answer was yes. Then we read him Connolly's testimony charging him with crime, and Osborne's answer was 'he's a damned liar.'"

"Osborne also called District Attorney Weeks a damned liar."

He was jubilant and expressed himself as satisfied with the outcome. In the opinion of his friends he had scored over the District Attorney who on Friday had told him he would not be permitted in the grand jury room unless he agreed to answer every question put to him, more particularly about the confessions of prisoners. Lawyers in the courtroom were inclined to think the reference of Justice Morchauer to the confessions of the prisoners as "privileged communications" was significant.

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vention city to-day by the activity of ex-Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, and a coterie of pro-German agitators. They are demanding some kind of pro-German plank in the national platform, and want particularly a declaration against the export of munitions. Needless to say, there is little response to this demand, but the fact that they have given evidences of an intention to make a fight for it weighs heavily against St. Louis, which is vigorously seeking the convention. It is widely felt that the possibility of working up a pro-German demonstration in St. Louis is too good, and that such a demonstration would be too embarrassing to make it wise to meet in that city.

Chances Now Favor Chicago.

Until this situation developed the race was between St. Louis and Chicago. The Chicago boomers had believed the fight won and were a little remiss in their activities until they suddenly found themselves in the verge of defeat. St. Louis made good use of the argument that there would be too many unpleasant memories connected with Chicago, and at one time were within a few votes of victory, and to-night the chances were again strongly in favor of Chicago.

There is considerable demand among the members of the committee that it see the date before that of the Democratic convention, which would make it June 7. These men have no desire to see the Democrats take the lead in the campaign, and feel that the Republican victory should follow the custom of the last quarter of a century in meeting first. It will put them in a good strategic position, they believe, and open the way for an aggressive campaign.

DRILLS FOR EVERY BOY IN AMERICA

Chamberlain Introduces Bill for Universal Service, Based on Swiss Idea.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 13.—Compulsory military training for every boy in the country from the time he is twelve until he is twenty-three, is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The plan is modeled after the Swiss system, and would utilize the public and private schools, the militia and the Boy Scouts for the earlier stages of the training.

Quakers and others with religious scruples against military service are exempt, as are also sailors, police, prison guards, and those physically or morally unfit.

Beginning on July 1 following the twelfth birthday the training would start, to consist of not less than ninety hours each year. From the ages of twelve to fourteen the training would be without arms, consisting of calisthenics and physical and military exercises. In the second period, from sixteen till eighteen, in addition to the 90 hours' instruction, there would be instruction in the use of the rifle and gallery practice. Beginning at sixteen, the boys would be given ten days a year in camp, in addition to other instruction. These three periods would be grouped, and the boys called the Citizens' Cadet Corps. From the ages of eighteen to twenty-three the young men would be called the Citizens' Army. On reaching this latter stage the young men must give 120 hours a year at least, or twenty whole days, to the instruction. At twenty-four the young men are to pass into the Citizens' Army Reserve without further training.

The Citizens' Army would be allotted to the different branches of the service, while any boy, after passing through the cadet corps period, might choose the navy instead of the army.

"There is no need of becoming hysterical," Justice Morchauer declared as the Assistant District Attorney voice here if it takes until next summer.

"Your honor," said Mr. Battle, "coercion has been used to compel them to make affidavits against the warden."

"We have affidavits, yes, innumerable affidavits," said Assistant District Attorney Fallon, "saying that this man is the worst kind of a degenerate, and for that reason he should not be in the management of Sing Sing prison."

"He may be ever so bad a man and all that you may say is true," said the court, which had been endeavoring to keep the counsel within bounds, "but that is not the question before me. The question now is shall he divulge privileged statements made to him by convicts?"

"I have here an affidavit of Sidney L. Welsh," declared Mr. Fallon, "obtained in another prison. This man has not been here. He charges him with the vilest crimes. Shall I read it?"

"It is grossly unfair to publish these things until Mr. Osborne has had a chance to give his side of the story. We will always submit our case in open court."

"Mr. Fallon," said the court, "will you please tell the grand jury that the court has decided to give no further advice if it needs it."

"Has Mr. Osborne the right to refuse to answer?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"I refuse to answer that question," said the court.

With this Mr. Battle thanked the court, and with his client, Mr. Marshall and the Assistant District Attorney went to the grand jury room. Willitt was then before the jury telling it about the Mutual Welfare League, and given the warden was excused until after luncheon.

He was jubilant and expressed himself as satisfied with the outcome. In the opinion of his friends he had scored over the District Attorney who on Friday had told him he would not be permitted in the grand jury room unless he agreed to answer every question put to him, more particularly about the confessions of prisoners. Lawyers in the courtroom were inclined to think the reference of Justice Morchauer to the confessions of the prisoners as "privileged communications" was significant.

U.S. SHOULD FIGHT TO SHIELD HONOR, ASSERTS BORAH

Cannot Afford "to Play the Merchant with Human Miseries."

REPUBLICANS TOLD TO AVOID DICKER

Idaho Senator Calls Foreign Policy a Sorry Misrepresentation—Weeks More Mild.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 13.—A vigorous attack on "the policies which have sacrificed national honor and lowered America in the eyes of the world" and a stirring appeal to the Republican party to abandon "dicker and barter and compromise for policies and place" was made to-night by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho. The Senator spoke here before the National League of Republican Clubs, at a dinner attended by more than 500 men from all parts of the country, including many prominent leaders.

The address was received with mixed emotions. There was often scattering applause, and occasionally the speaker won enthusiastic approval, but there was also evidence that the policy he outlined was considered dangerous by those who have been hoping to win party success by uniting the opposition to President Wilson without unduly emphasizing issues other than those of tariff and taxation.

"A distinguished American, who has served his government abroad with distinction, lately has declared that we are the most hated nation in the world," Senator Borah said. "One cannot glance at the publications, not only of Europe, but of Central and South America, without discovering the almost universal feeling of distrust, if not of bitterness, which envelops us on every hand. In the belief of other nations our professed neutrality is tempered by the desire for commercial gain."

Foreign Policy Called Wrong.

"I am not so much interested in who is to blame as to who is to remedy the situation. There is, in fact, a deep and profound conviction resting in the minds of the American people relative to this crisis and as to what our attitude should be. I repeat, our politics and our policies are not the true expression of that conviction, but a sorry misrepresentation."

"And can any one doubt that this feeling thus entertained by other powers is bearing fruit? Vessel after vessel is being seized—pursued even to our own ports; the open door in China closed in the face of the most solemn treaties, our people drowned at sea and murdered on land. Five years next March seven of our citizens were killed and eleven wounded on the border and within our own territory—five years of degradation and nameless dishonor. And to-night, all throughout the country, we are seeing the victims of the brutal factions of Mexico of the starved, helpless, submerged poor centers and to-night, all throughout the country, we are seeing the victims of that disease and famine and rapine and murder, incipient revolution and dissolving bands of outlaws hold hideous carnival under the protecting wings of the Monroe Doctrine."

Feeble Methods Invite War.

"I have no desire to speak in personal disrespect of any one, but I feel profoundly that any national policy which has not at the heart of it the unswerving purpose to protect American rights and American citizens spells in the end not only disrespect, but is of itself an invitation to those encroachments and that trampling upon our rights which must inevitably lead to complete national degradation or to war."

"Let us make one thing so plain in our political creed that no man will dare to challenge it—that, while we have peace and cordial friendship with all nations, there are things for which we would gladly forfeit these and all the blessings which are supposed to accompany them, and that among those things are the rights and lives of our people. Let it be known that with the affairs of other nations, great or small, we seek not to interfere, but security for the lives and property of our own are, as we view it, indispensable to national existence."

"In the face of this world catastrophe and the issues involved he is blind indeed who does not see that the supreme problem presented is this: Can Democracy and the American citizen survive in the end not only respect, but is of itself an invitation to those encroachments and that trampling upon our rights which must inevitably lead to complete national degradation or to war."

"To this generation, to these people, now and here, have been assigned by the logic of events the stupendous and sublime task of translating these problems into practice. We may talk about getting together, about meetings where we are to discuss and barter and compromise for policies and place. But, let us speak to these people through our platform upon the issues as they are, tap the ancient well springs of manhood and courage and patriotism, and the Republican party will stand forth reunited, militant and invincible."

Weeks Attacks Mexican Policy.

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, won applause on a narrower view of the same issue when he denounced the Wilson Mexican policy. The President is reported to have told Democratic National Committee that the Republicans had no issue for the coming campaign except the tariff.

"He may think that is so, but let me suggest that there are other issues in which the country is interested. For example the Democratic national platform of 1912 declared: 'The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property.'"

"That declaration applies directly to Mexico. American citizens in Mexico and those on the border have not been protected by this administration. American property in Mexico has been ruthlessly destroyed. In fact, there has been a carnival of destruction of life and property in that unhappy country without any reasonable or effective protest on the part of the party in power. I believe that it will be a very important issue in the campaign of 1916."

FILIPINO BILL FIGHT ON

Hitchcock Wants to Qualify Promise of Independence.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 13.—Announcing his determination to begin the fight for the Philippine bill at once Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Philippines Committee, today called a meeting of the committee for to-morrow. The meeting probably will determine whether any hearings are to be given this session on the bill. The measure provides that independence be granted when the islanders are fitted for it. Senator Hitchcock thinks this should be amended so as to provide for independence under the best interests of the United States and of the Philippines will be served. This provision would provide, for instance, for any such contingency as the danger of the islands being seized by some foreign power, even though the islanders were fitted at the time, in the judgment of Congress, for their independence.

VENDETTA MURDERS TERRORIZE TOWN

Two Italians Killed in 48 Hours and Black Hated Suspected.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Washington, Penn., Dec. 13.—A vendetta, with headquarters probably in Pittsburgh, has been brought to light here, the county authorities declare, by the murder of Joseph Dameano this morning in the heart of the Washington business district. Frank Carozo, accused of the murder, is in jail. The affair is the second street killing here in forty-eight hours and the eighth in the county in less than two weeks.

As Dameano stepped out of a barber shop Carozo approached and sent five bullets into his body. Carozo tried to flee, but was caught. Believing that the majority of the recent murders in this county are connected, the authorities are trying to get at the root of the matter. Carozo will say nothing. He is a relative of Zaccavino Rodolfo, who was found murdered in Gordon on Saturday.

The municipal police assert that Dameano was a Black Hander and the slayer of Rodolfo, and that Carozo was avenging the death of Rodolfo when he killed Dameano to-day.

CAN'T FETTER WALL STREET

Owen's Bill to Regulate Stock Exchanges Buried in Senate.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Washington, Dec. 13.—The plan to regulate stock exchanges by denying them the use of the telephone, telegraph or mails unless they comply with certain rules—the same plan which Senator Owen fathered and fought for at the last session of Congress—was virtually buried by the Senate to-day. On motion of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who fought the bill last year and prevented its consideration, the measure was referred to-day to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads by a vote of 43 to 25. This is distinctly an old line committee, and is far from favorably disposed toward such radical legislation as the stock exchange bill is generally considered.

If the bill is reported at all it will be in entirely different shape, it is said by friends and opponents alike.

MRS. GALT DRESSES A DOLL

Sends "Edith" to Los Angeles to be Sold for Children's Hospital.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Washington, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Galt has found time in the rush of duties attendant on marrying a President to dress a doll. The last bit of lace and the last bow of ribbon were put on to-day, and "Edith" was shipped off to Los Angeles, where she will be sold for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. The sale will be held at the Alexandria. More than a hundred dolls have been contributed by Western actors and actresses who are interested in the enterprise. The doll is the first gift of this kind from Mrs. Galt since the announcement of her engagement to the President.

Feeling Methods Invite War.

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